



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Tuesday  
22 May 1990

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## Cameroon

### OAU Secretary, President Discuss Economic Issues

AB2105171390 Yaounde Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] President Paul Biya has held an hour-long discussion with OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim. The OAU secretary general told newsmen that the discussion focused on the current political and economic problems facing Africa. Mr. Salim expressed the hope that African countries would understand that the sole alternative for them is to form coherent regional organizations in accordance with the Lagos Action Plan.

He said the next OAU summit, scheduled for (?July) 1990 in Addis Ababa, should focus on regional unity, which is essential for African countries. These efforts could be hindered by rivalries and slowness in development.

Regarding the legalization of the African National Congress and the release of Nelson Mandela, the OAU secretary general called on the international community to maintain pressure on South Africa until the apartheid system is completely dismantled and a multiracial and democratic society is established.

Mr. Salim will give a press conference at 0830 at the External Relations Institute of Cameroon on the economic prospects for Africa by the year 2000.

### Secretary Comments on Talks

AB2205081490 Yaounde Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, left Yaounde this morning for Addis Ababa after a five-day visit to Cameroon. It was Dr. Salim's first ever visit to Cameroon as secretary general of the OAU.

During the visit he took part in the conference of the ministers and experts of African culture. He was granted audience by President Biya, and Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim was also one of several foreign dignitaries who took part in yesterday's national day festivities here in Yaounde.

Before leaving Yaounde, the OAU secretary general declared at a news conference that each nation must move in its own direction toward democratization. He stressed that multiparty politics will not raise the ever falling prices of Africa's cash crops.

## Central African Republic

### Ruling Party Ends Extraordinary Session 14 May

AB2005163990 Bangui Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 14 May 90

[Summary from poor reception] "The extraordinary session of the Central African Democratic Rally [RDC] ended this evening after four days of deliberations. The ceremony was chaired by his Excellency General Andre Kolingba, president of the Republic, head of state, and founding chairman of the RDC." In his address, the RDC executive secretary, Brother Joseph Madounga, read the declaration issued by the interim steering committee of the party, on the national and international situation. He said the session enabled the party "not only to examine economic problems and the current domestic social situation, but also the international political situation."

Concerning the issue of unemployed graduates and job seekers, the party has contributed to finding immediate solutions. "Thus, the various ministries have been able to open more than 600 positions for which recruitment will start." He said the party called on the state to examine the possibility of hiring graduates for jobs in the public and private sectors and for positions in the Ministries of Interior and Territorial Administration, the Army, the Gendarmerie, the Republican Guard, and in public and parastatal enterprises, including Lebanese-owned enterprises.

The RDC interim committee called on the striking higher education teachers to resume classes. Concerning the strike by workers of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs, the committee lauded the prompt manner in which it was resolved by the founding chairman of the party. The committee called on the government to encourage the cultivation of cash and food crops. On the economic situation, the declaration said it fundamentally derives from frozen salaries and poor prices for agricultural products.

"Concerning corruption, fraud, and embezzlement, some officials and civil servants, notoriously known for corruption, fraud, and embezzlement, are not being investigated at all. These acts that go unpunished generally lower the morale and the professional consciousness of workers. Absenteeism and bottlenecks become the rule of the day in various government offices."

"In 1983 and 1984, the government took a census of all civil servants. We discovered the existence of ghost civil servants and civil servants who had died but continued to receive pay." "In the near future, the government will review the salaries of civil servants and to introduce incentives to encourage them."

"On the political situation, the interim steering committee examined it at length and noted the originality of the democratic experience."

"Concerning the functioning of the institutions, one of the shortcomings identified by the interim steering committee is that the major political decisions are being made at the level of the state without prior consultation with and the knowledge of the party."

"In the face of the lack of coordination between the ministers, especially at this time of major political problems, the committee recommends a revision of the Constitution, with a view to creating a post of prime minister."

In his statement, the permanent under secretary for information reported that the head of state, Gen. Andre Kolingba, called on members to examine very carefully current national sociopolitical problems and to propose reforms in the light of their international geopolitical context.

### Party Recommendations Listed

*AB2005191990 Bangui Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 18 May 90*

[Recommendations made by the extraordinary session of the Central African Democratic Rally (RDC) in Bangui on 14 May 1990; read by party official Maurice Vero]

[Summary from poor reception] Recommendation No. 1 on the current situation at the Bangui University: The interim steering committee expressed the need to quickly find a solution to problem. It recommended that housing allowances be paid to higher education teachers. The committee called on these teachers to demonstrate (?patriotism) and to resume classes immediately.

Recommendation No. 2 on the performance of the administration: The interim steering committee called on all ministries to review their staff strength to integrate the youths in vacant positions.

Recommendation No. 3 on the coordination of ministerial activities: The interim steering committee of the RDC, considering the lack of coordination at the level of the ministries, recommends a review of the Consitution with the aim of creating the post of prime minister; the appointment of a coordinator of ministerial activities pending the appointment of a prime minister.

Recommendation No. 4 on freedom of expression: The interim steering committee of the RDC, considering that restrictions on freedom of expression have led to the proliferation of tracts and considering that the lack of circulation of information on the country's economic and political life has generated rumormongering, recommends freedom of expression by the citizens on all activities of national life. All ministries and national organizations must keep the citizens informed about their activities. It also recommends that press freedom be guaranteed and that people in the field of communications be properly trained.

Recommendation No. 5 on direct contacts between the RDC founding chairman and the active forces: In view of the lack of direct and regular contacts between the RDC founding chairman and the active forces of the nation, the interim steering committee recommends that direct and regular contacts be established between the founding chairman and the members of the steering committee, the economic and regional councillors, chiefs, and militants.

Recommendation No. 6 on appointments in state-owned companies and parastatals: The interim steering committee recommends the establishment of a parliamentary commission of inquiry to visit all such companies to correct any anomalies in the appointments.

Recommendation No. 7 on the multiparty system: The interim steering committee, considering the political situation at the international level and the advent of the multiparty system in the Eastern European countries and in some African countries and considering that the multiparty system does not constitute an absolute basis for democracy and economic development, recommends that democratic functions universally recognized and adopted by the RDC be really implemented and experienced in the Central African Republic. It calls on all peace- and progress-loving people to join the RDC, whatever different opinions they may hold.

### Politicians, Intellectuals Call For Conference

*AB2205083890 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] In the Central African Republic, CAR, politicians and intellectuals have called on President Andre Kolingba for a national conference. Lucien Mpoumbou has the details:

[Mpoumbou] The present democracy epidemic is not sparing any country at the ending of this 20th century, and this is why the sons of the CAR have drawn the attention of their authorities, particularly President Kolingba, to the need for a public debate on the major problems hampering the development of the CAR society. Indeed, 250 executives, intellectuals, and former political officials of the country have called for the organization of a national conference to help their country out of what they consider as a disastrous situation. This situation, according to them, is marked by tribal discrimination, unpunished cases of embezzlement of government funds, and cases of social injustice.

The signatories to this letter to President Kolingba have given a one month deadline for the holding of this conference, but the interim steering committee of the Central African Democratic Party has just responded somewhat to the concerns of these personalities. Indeed, at its recent extraordinary session, the ruling single party in the CAR rejected all ideas of a multiparty system.

## Chad

### Commentary on Sudanese 'Complicity' With Libya

AB1805220390 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 16 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Each passing day sheds further light on the Sudanese-Libyan involvement in the aggression against Chad. The Chadian Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the international community to Sudan's complicity with Libya against Chad. The Sudanese Government has always denied its complicity in the war waged by Libya in Chad; however, it has put its territory at the disposal of the mercenaries of the Islamic Legion, trained and financed by Libya.

Today, the issues are clear. Responding to pressure from its master in Tripoli, the puppet Khartoum government has adopted an epic style. A so-called committee for refugees has spoken of the arrival in Sudan of several thousands of Chadian refugees. Can one actually take refuge in a famine-stricken country, a country whose leaders, and we quote, have sold off part of their territory for flour? All means are accepted, provided they lead to the desired end. Such a goal, however, will not be achieved at the expense of Chad.

In this regard, the denial of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [words indistinct] is clear. In its state of total distress, the Sudanese Government has completely falsified the story of Chadian refugees in order to extort the assistance of humanitarian organizations. In any case, this is not the first time that the Sudanese leadership is resorting to this kind of subterfuge.

We will soon come back to the distress of Khartoum. For the time being, however, the fact of the matter is that the statement was released simultaneously with Tripoli. Indeed, in its intimidation and [word indistinct] campaign, Tripoli announced that Chad had to choose between peace and total destruction. Its statement should not surprise anyone, because Tripoli's habits and constant policy of destabilization are well known. Al-Qadhdhafi and the members of his court betray their intentions in this statement. The idea is to raise the bidding and heighten tension on the eve of all the meetings planned with Chad and aimed at formalizing the negotiations which will lead to a peaceful solution of the border dispute.

On the eve of the Libreville meeting, on 25 March this year, al-Qadhdhafi declared war on Chad. Now that we are at the eve of the fifth joint commission meeting, which should have been in progress by now in Tripoli, al-Qadhdhafi, through his officious Libyan news agency, asks Chad to choose between peace and total destruction, as if he had ever maintained peace in the slightest. International opinion should henceforth understand from his speeches that [words indistinct] al-Qadhdhafi does not want peace in Chad.

Al-Qadhdhafi is shocked and jealous, seeing in Chad the emergence of a free and respected nation. Chad is becoming a state under constitutional rule, with democratic institutions. To prevent the international community from participating in the development of our country, the little colonel maintains, at great costs, a situation of destabilization. Through barbaric acts, he wants to make the international community believe that Chad is an infamous country. He wants, through his acts of destabilization, to prevent donors from investing in Chad. Al-Qadhdhafi's objective is clear.

What we do not understand, however, is the activism of Sudan, a country we always considered a sister country. For whom does 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir work? Certainly not for the interests of the brotherly people of Sudan. 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir's scenario is made up of several acts. Unable to resolve the political and military crisis he is faced with in the conflict with Colonel John Garang, caught up in his own trap, the puppet installed in Khartoum went [words indistinct] to Libya to sign a merger agreement without consulting the Sudanese people. The signing of this agreement, he thought, constituted a solution to his problems. Unfortunately, this rather worsened the situation. John Garang's men are capturing more garrisons. Social tension is rising, railway workers are on strike, the port is blocked, and donors are withdrawing support. The government finds itself unable to pay its debt, which runs into billions of dollars.

Faced with all these problems, al-Qadhdhafi [as heard] wants to make Chad one of the scapegoats, certainly on the advice of his Libyan master. But [words indistinct] he knows what his masters did not tell him was the fact that the Chadian people are resolutely determined to defend their sovereignty and hard-won freedom. It takes more than an 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir to bring Chad to its knees.

On 8 May this year, the [words indistinct] organs renewed their confidence in the president of the Republic and in our Chadian National Armed Forces, and showed their commitment to defending the cause of the nation. The Chadian people do not want war, but will certainly defend themselves against whatever enemy and under any circumstances.

## Zaire

### Paper Claims Soldiers Killed Over 50 Students

AB2205101690 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Brussels, May 22 (APF)—More than 50 Zairian students were slaughtered by "elite troops" of President Mobutu Sese Seko on the night of May 11 in Lubumbashi, the Belgian daily LE SOIR reported Tuesday citing "many witnesses".

The paper said the killings were carried out by "a commando of the special presidential brigade" flown to Lubumbashi which lies 1,500 kilometers (930 miles) south east of Kinshasa, the capital.

LE SOIR said the soldiers had "attacked the campus with unparalleled ferocity" and had put the students to death by cutting their throats or stabbing them. The violence was first reported Saturday [19 May] in the Zambian press and on the same day, Belgian Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens informed Zaire of its "concern" about the incidents at Zairian universities.

On Monday the Zairian Government said it was "surprised and indignant" about the Belgian reaction. According to the official news agency AZAP, there was "no loss of life" in the campus incidents which had also affected faculties at Bukavu and Kinsangani in eastern Zaire.

An official Zairian report issued Friday [18 May] on what were described as clashes "between different groups of students" said 14 people had been injured at Lubumbashi, at the country's second biggest university.

LE SOIR said Zambian University students had demonstrated Sunday outside the Zairian Embassy in Lusaka to protest the killings.

According to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA newspaper, which first broke the story, up to 150 students were killed by the soldiers in retaliation for student demands for more democracy.

On April 24, President Mobutu announced the forthcoming installation of a three-party system following 20 years of one-party rule by Marshal Mobutu's People's Revolutionary Movement [MPR].

The president said he would give up the MPR leadership but would stay on as head of state "above all political parties".

### **Parliament Begins Debate on Constitution**

*AB1805163390 Dakar PANA in English 1617 GMT  
18 May 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 May (AZAP/PANA)—The Zairean Parliament on Thursday started debate on the draft constitution which will be in force during the one-year transition to multiparty democracy in the vast central African nation.

According to the prime minister, Mr Lunda Bululu, 54 articles dealing with the leading role of the People's Movement for the Revolution (MPR) as the sole party will have to be reviewed.

The constitution will have to define the power of the people through their representatives or referendum and the role of a host of leaders ranging from traditional chiefs to the president.

About 100 deputies intervened in the debate Thursday to raise certain weaknesses in the liberalisation measures announced by President Mobutu Sese Seko on 24 April. He announced the going into force of the 3rd Republic and multiparty democracy in Zaire.



## Ethiopia

### 12 Generals Executed for 1989 Coup Plot

EA2105212890 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Court Martial Number 1 of the Supreme Court examining the cases of the generals accused of involvement in the failed attempted coup 16 May 1989, the day before yesterday, on 19 May 1990, gave its final ruling. Here are details from Darios Modi.

[Darios] In a statement on the verdict, the court recalled that the coup attempt had been made at a time when the Ethiopian people were trying to create an atmosphere conducive for determining their own destiny by struggling in various spheres and after setting up a republic for the first time in their history. In this way they hoped to gain a more effective instrument for their struggle for unity and prosperity. In so far as the attempt was made against the sovereignty of the Ethiopian people, the court said it was a supreme act of treason.

The court further stated that along with their efforts to reconstruct and develop the country, the people were also waging a highly sacrificial struggle to overcome internal opposition and our external, historical enemies. To guarantee this endeavor, the people participated in drafting and adopting a constitution, which enabled them to set up popular power and embark upon progress. It was at this crucial time that these few generals neglected the responsibility vested in them by the people and committed high treason, the court stated.

The accused neglected the people's mandate, violated the oath they took as members of the National Shengo, set aside the responsibility vested in them as senior party officials and above all, tried to use for their negative ends the army assigned to fight for the unity of the country and the well-being of the people.

As soon as the coup attempt was aborted by the strong efforts of the true sons of the country, the court began investigating these generals, the ringleaders of the conspiracy and their accomplices. The court martial had 26 sittings, based on the charges brought against these generals by the prosecutor general. During the sittings, the court questioned 92 persons and investigated 65 pieces of documentary evidence presented by the prosecutor general, as well as 130 persons and 12 pieces of documentary evidence presented by the defendants.

From the beginning of the proceedings, the court allowed the defendants to be represented by their own lawyers and arranged that if they could not afford lawyers, the government would provide them. In this connection the court stated that all the defendants were represented by lawyers throughout the hearings.

The court, having assessed the charges against the generals for participating in the failed attempted coup, the contents of the charges against them, and analyzed the evidence from

the prosecutor and the defence, found all the accused guilty of attempting to forcibly overthrow the government.

The court also found the accused guilty of accumulating arms in preparation for the coup, distributing anti-government leaflets, agitation, and incitement, as well as contacting bandits who were out to dismember Eritrea and our country. The court also recalled that an unprecedentedly dangerous situation was created in our country when the accused attempted to overthrow the government. The repercussions of the coup attempt are still harming our country, the court indicated. As a result of the coup attempt, a dangerous situation capable of bringing about a bloodbath in the country was created. The lives of numerous citizens, including that of the defense minister, were lost and many others were injured. The court also stated that huge losses of government property were incurred as a result.

The court assessed the evidence presented by both the prosecutor general and the defense lawyers. It found that the coup attempt made by the defendants had resulted in huge damage to the integrity and security of the country. The court, in accordance with Section 86 of the penal code of 1949 No. 81/1/B/A/D, and special penal code decree 214/1974 Article Nine, Sub-Article Number 2, has passed the following sentences:

Those sentenced to imprisonment:

1. Abdullahi Umar, major general, 10 years imprisonment since arrest.
2. Tesfaye Berhanu, rear admiral, 15 years imprisonment, since arrest.

Those sentenced to death:

1. Hailu Gebre Michael, major general.
2. Worku Zewde, major general.
3. Alemayehu Desta, major general.
4. Zewde Gebreyes, major general.
5. Solomon Begashaw, brigadier general.
6. Desalegn Abebe, brigadier general.
7. Tesfaye Desta, brigadier general.
8. Engida (?Gebre) Weldeyes, brigadier general.
9. Irkyihun Bayisa, brigadier general.
10. (?Negash) Weldeyes, brigadier general.
11. Genanaw Mengistu, brigadier general.
12. Tesfaye Tirfe, brigadier general.

The final verdict passed by the Supreme Court has been executed.

### Church Condemns Foreign Support for Rebels

EA1905122590 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The Holy Synod of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church has called upon those neighboring and distant governments and religious organizations supplying arms to opposition groups in Eritrea and Tigray to refrain from this intervention, which has caused bloodshed among brothers. This call by the Holy Synod was made today at its special council meeting.

It called upon religious organizations to make their contribution to the efforts for peace in our country by

understanding the objective and the current reality of our country. The Holy Synod also called upon governments and humanitarian donor organizations to supply the needed relief aid, goods and transport expenses in time to save the lives of famine victims, and to further strengthen their cooperation in this regard.

The Holy Synod meeting, which was chaired by His Holiness Abune Merkorewos, stated that as our country is a place where followers of Christianity and Islam live in harmony and unity, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church strongly opposes and condemns any action which is opposed to the peaceful lives of the people and which invites fratricidal massacre.

### Kenya

#### President Moi Holds Talks With U.S. Official

EA1805134290 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 18 May 90

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House in Nakuru held talks with the visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen. The talks centered on bilateral and regional issues including the conflict in Mozambique, Angola, and the Sudan. They also discussed the question of peace and security in the Continent of Africa. The two agreed that there was a good working relationship between Kenya and the United States which should be strengthened for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

President Moi noted that Mr. Cohen's statement on arrival that countries must be left alone to decide their own destiny was in conformity with the views of the late American President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and also the former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He pointed out that Kenya had its share of rumormongers, adding that countries should beware not to take seriously statements that might not reflect the views of the majority of the people.

Noting that Kenya was the first country in Africa to reject communism, President Moi said the country was committed to safeguarding the interests of the people as reflected in their diverse cultures. [passage omitted]

#### ANC's Mandela Stops Over in Nairobi 21 May

AB2105145790 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela, today revealed in Nairobi that apartheid within the South African Government was perpetrating organized massacre of black people in the pretext that Africans were killing themselves.

During a brief stop-over at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, this morning, Mr. Mandela further disclosed that the South African Government had a well-organized police force which used excessive violence to stem demonstrations against it. Apart from the police, he explained, white settlers, who felt threatened by the eventuality of power going to the Africans, had also organized their own resistance groups to kill blacks.

Mr. Mandela observed that Africans had heeded his earlier call to lay down their arms against fellow Africans although the government forces' brutality had forced the black people to continue with violent demonstrations. He agreed that a coalition government between blacks and whites in South Africa was possible if the whites were ready to share power on full representation and rights for all.

Mr. and Mrs. Winnie Mandela [as heard] were assured by an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. John Keen, that Africa would not rest until all suppression and oppression as well as white domination was removed from the continent. Mr. Mandela was on his way to Harare from Cairo, Egypt.

#### Says Coalition Government Possible

EA2105210090 Nairobi KNA in English 1622 GMT  
21 May 90

[Text] Nairobi, 21 May (KNA)—The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, today made a brief stop-over in Nairobi and confirmed that he will still make his proposed visit to Kenya at a convenient date. Currently, he said, he has pressing commitments back home which need his personal attention. Mr. Mandela disclosed this when he talked to reporters at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on his way home from Cairo, Egypt on an official visit.

He told reporters he had to cut short his African tour because of pressing ANC duties in South Africa. The ANC leader had cut short his tour to urgently return home for negotiations with the ANC on modalities of political reforms with the South African racist regime. Accompanied by his wife, Winnie, Mr. Mandela said, "the apartheid regime was still perpetrating organized massacres of the Africans on the pretext that the Africans themselves were killing each other".

Clad in a grey suit, white shirt, black shoes and a matching tie, the 71-year [-old] nationalist black leader said the racist regime used an organized police force, which used excessive violence to stamp out demonstrations against the government by the blacks. The black nationalist further said that apart from the police, the white settlers who feared an eventuality of power going to the blacks had now organized their own resistant groups and were now busy and illogically slaughtering the blacks.

Mr Mandela said the black masses had heeded his earlier call to down arms against fellow blacks, but the government continued to use the machinations to senselessly murder the blacks, forcing the Africans to mount their own resistance and violent demonstrations.

On sanctions, Mr Mandela reiterated his earlier call for the international community to continue mounting more economic pressure on the South African people, saying that the Africans were ready to suffer the consequences of those sanctions until the apartheid regime was brought down. He called British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's excuse on lifting sanctions a "feeble one".

Mr Mandela, with Winnie in Kitenge matching head scarf and red shoes, were met at the airport by an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr John Keen who happened [to be] at the airport to meet the minister for local government, Mr Ole Ntimama, who was coming from an official European mission.

They were also greeted by a crowd of wananchi [citizens] who had been caught unawares by the arrival of the Mandelas. There was a jovial mood at the airport as wananchi

gave the Mandelas a warm welcome amid shouts of Mandela, Mandela, Winnie, Winnie, viva ANC. Mr Mandela shook hands with the chanting wananchi.

Mr Mandela agreed that a coalition government was possible between the South African whites and blacks if the whites agreed to share the power on full representation and full rights for all South Africans. Mr Mandela conceded that there were hopes for such an eventuality if the whites could rally behind President de Klerk in his efforts for political reforms.

Mr Keen told the ANC leader that Africa will not rest until all the pockets of suppression and white domination were fully removed in the African Continent. He further said that change was inevitable and called on the apartheid racists to realise that their days were numbered in South Africa. He, however, praised President de Klerk for his reforms, adding that all South Africans could live peacefully if all the whites could emulate President de Klerk.

Mr Mandela, who arrived at (2015) aboard a Libyan-Arab-Airlines, finally left Nairobi at [time indistinct]. Wananchi bade them farewell with clenched fists, the sign of the ANC struggle.

**Government Gazette Publishes Indemnity List***MB1905150890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1504 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 19 SAPA—In terms of a notice in an extraordinary edition of the Government Gazette, 38 people have been granted indemnity from prosecution under the Indemnity Act, so they may visit South Africa, SABC radio news reports.

The notice by the acting state president, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said the indemnity would apply from Saturday [19 May] until August 19.

Those granted indemnity include ANC [African National Congress] President Oliver Tambo, the chief of staff of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [MK], Mr. Chris Hani, and other senior ANC members such as Mr. Thabo Mbeki, Mr. Alfred Nzo and the secretary-general of SA Communist Party, Mr. Joe Slovo.

Dr. Viljoen said the indemnity was necessary in order to promote peaceful constitutional negotiation in South Africa.

The following people were named in the Gazette as qualifying for the indemnity:

Jeremy Cronin, Stephen Dlamini, Chris Hani, Joe Jele, Pallo Jordan, Ronnie Kasrils, Stanley Mabizela, Penuell Maduna, Simon Makana, Mac Maharaj, Robert Manci, Henry Makgothi, Thabo Mbeki, Gill Marcus, Francis Meli, Sindiso Mfenyane, Commander of MK Joe Modise, Timothy Mokwena, Jacquelin Molefe, Ruth Nompoti, Anthony Mongalo, Joel Netshitendzhe, Joe Nhlanhla, John Nkadi-meng, Thomas Titus Nkobi, Alfred Nzo, Aziz Pahad, Mzwai Piliso, Jackie Selebi, Reginald September, Gertrude Shope, Sizakhele Sigxashe, Joe Slovo, James Stuart, Oliver Reginald Tambo, Dan Tloome, Steve Tshwete, and Intelligence Chief Jacob Zuma.

**Reportage of Events in Welkom's Thabong Township****Groups Meet on Boycott***MB2005085990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0847 GMT 20 May 90*

[Report by Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Thabong, Welkom May 20 SAPA—Welkom's black community met Sunday [20 May] morning to decide the fate of the consumer boycott that has crippled white business in the town.

SADF [South African Defense Force] riot troops and SA Police watched closely as groups of hundred of people

toyi-toyied [danced] under ANC [African National Congress], UDF [United Democratic Front] and SACP [South African Communist Party] flags into Thabong Township for the meeting.

People gathered near the township entrance to meet hundreds of mineworkers attending the meeting.

SAP [South African Police] patrols followed each group as they entered the township.

Mineworkers streamed across open veld from President Steyn gold mine—where a vicious clash on Wednesday [16 May] left two white mine officials dead and brought racial tensions in the town to a peak—towards the meeting.

Hundreds of uniformed ANC marshals—many with imitation weapons—controlled the groups of people heading towards the meeting.

In neighbouring white Reibeekstad police patrols and an army Casspir were evidence of the heavy police and military presence promised by Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok in efforts to ease the threat of further racial confrontation in the mining town.

**Police Wound 12 After Meeting***MB2005144890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
143 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] Thabong, Welkom May 20 SAPA—SA Police shot and wounded about 12 people in Welkom's Thabong township on Sunday [20 May] shortly after a mass meeting resolved to call off the 11-day consumer boycott.

While people returned to their homes, a large number of police opened fire on the crowd without warning, according to Thabong Youth Congress member Mr. Tshepo Jobo.

Large angry crowds filled the dusty streets afterwards, and a white owned tavern was burned.

The situation was volatile, with a heavy police presence. Police withdrew shortly afterwards.

Sello Johannes Sempe was shot in the head with a rubber bullet and had a bloody flap of skin hanging from his left eyebrow.

Lydia Solomon, 15, was treated in Welkom Provincial Hospital for a bullet wound on the skull.

She said police opened fire on the crowd with no warning near the police station on the outskirts of the township.

The incident occurred while Thabong Consumer Boycott Monitoring Committee reported back to journalists on the outcome of the meeting, which had been closed to the press.



This is the first incident of violence in the township for more than three months, said committee spokesman Mr. Lazarus Masoka.

### Police Seal Off Township

MB2105105490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1049 GMT 21 May 90

[Report by Jonathan Rees]

[Text] Welkom May 21 SAPA—SA Police sealed off Welkom's Thabong township to the white media on Monday [21 May] morning.

The township was "terribly tense" on Monday and people were being treated by township doctors for bullet wounds sustained Monday morning, according to Thabong Youth Congress (THAYCO) executive members.

This followed Sunday's [20 May] violence when police shot dead four people and wounded 40 with rubber bullets and birdshot after a mass meeting ended and people were returning to their homes.

It was still not clear today what had sparked the violence after what appeared to have been a positive move at the meeting to defuse the tense Welkom black-white confrontation.

The meeting of about 4,000 people had resolved to end the 12-day consumer boycott in Welkom, said Consumer Boycott Coordinating Committee spokesman Mr. Lazarus Masoka.

Police said they fired on youth on Sunday afternoon after they stoned and petrol-bombed police and private vehicles while accompanying mineworkers from the meeting back to their hostels.

But activists in Thabong said vehicles were only stoned after police opened fire.

Eyewitnesses and the wounded said police fired with no warning.

Many mineworkers were injured. Some said they had been hit by rubber bullets and birdshot while simply walking home or standing near gates of homes.

Mpho Ramanamane, 13, said he was hit in the back with birdshot while running away from police.

Smouldering barricades and groups of people clustered in the township street were evidence of Sunday evening's unrest.

A burned bus still blocked a road and police patrolled the township in force on Monday morning.

Two homes of former councillors, a white-owned tavern, a bottle store and a police vehicle were also set alight.

A foreign television crew said they had been forced to run for their lives when a panga [large knife]-wielding man chased them shouting "jou wit ..." [you white...].

THAYCO members on Monday revealed there had been dissent at Sunday's mass meeting with sectors of the community giving conflicting views on Sunday night on the fate of the boycott.

Some Thabong residents disagreed with the decision by the Consumer Boycott Coordinating Committee to suspend the boycott on Tuesday [22 May], an activist said.

Meanwhile, Thabong's education crisis worsened on Monday.

Pupils from Maremaphofu primary schools said they were ordered out of their classrooms by youths who said they must "act in sympathy" with pupils who had been shot.

Fears were expressed whether effective teaching could take place in high schools with the current violence in the township and 52 white teachers still not teaching after a 3-month absence.

The white teachers claim they need guarantees for their safety before they return to work.

They have not taught since February 15, when black teachers presented a memorandum of educational grievances to the Department of Education and Training.

The memorandum called for the replacement of white principals with black principals and the gradual resignation of white teachers.

"Education has suffered without the white teachers," THAYCO said.

Senior pupils and volunteers are assisting in schools in an attempt to keep the education programme running.

In another development, construction work foremen repairing tornado damage in Welkom said their workers had phoned from the township to say they had been prevented from coming to work.

It was not clear who had stopped them.

### PAC Threatens To Send Armed Units

MB2205105890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1053 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Johannesburg May 22 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] warned on Tuesday [22 May] it would send armed units into the black areas of Welkom to "defend the unarmed civilian population."

This was said by External PAC Administrative Secretary Mr. Joe Mkwana in a statement from Dar-es-Salaam, issued to SAPA on Tuesday.

He added the killing of unarmed Africans in the town left the organisation with no alternative "but to support the struggle of the Welkom people against the illegal racist regime."

Consumer boycotts, he said, must be used by Africans to combat exploitation.

PAC president Mr. Zeph Mothopeng, in a separate statement, said the trouble in Welkom had been brewing for a long time.

The failure to resolve the consumer boycott timeously had produced a chain reaction, he said, which had resulted in racial tension, exacerbated by the intervention of white vigilantes.

Mr. Mothopeng said: "This ugly situation was allowed to drag on until it erupted at President Steyn's No. 1 shaft where two white miners were killed and several others injured."

He accused police of not sticking to their declared intention of dealing impartially with violence from any quarter and said the situation in Welkom and the internecine killings in Natal "made mockery of the so-called negotiation and the call for laying down arms."

#### **Mandela Condemns Government**

*MB2105214090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2133 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 21 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Monday condemned the government's "ability" to control police in Welkom, saying the government could not talk of peace while its forces went about "massacring" residents.

Mr. Mandela commented on the violence that has plagued Welkom's Thabong Township when he arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Monday evening from Harare after an African tour.

"The government is either conniving or has ordered police to be engaged in this (violence in Welkom)," Mr. Mandela told journalists.

"The government must not talk of negotiations and peace and expect us to join in. The massacre of innocent people is inexcusable. We have been condemning such conduct for years," Mr. Mandela said.

The ANC leader said he had discussed violence with South African President F.W. de Klerk, both in private discussions and at the recent formal meeting with the ANC in Cape Town.

"I pointed out to him that South Africa has a sufficient and well-equipped police force and army which is capable of suppressing violence.

"The question is why the government has not been able to suppress it in four and a half years," Mr. Mandela said.

"The government is taking advantage of groups to eliminate individuals who are opposed to white minority rule," he said. "That is why the government is not suppressing this violence.

"The responsibility (to end violence) is that of the government."

When asked whether he would visit Thabong Township, Mr. Mandela said he would first study a report from the ANC and, if requested, would do so.

Commenting on reports from Thabong on Monday afternoon that a former councillor was killed in the township and his house burned, Mr. Mandela said the ANC "doesn't approve of violence being conducted by individuals against others."

"The violence we (the ANC) approve of is organised violence—like that conducted by (the ANC's military wing) Umkhonto we Sizwe. That's targetted mainly against government targets."

Mr. Mandela described his visit to Zambia, Angola, Nigeria, Libya, Egypt and Zimbabwe as highly successful.

"It succeeded beyond my wildest dreams," he said.

#### **BVB To Resume Patrols of Goldfields 21 May**

*MB2105114990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1131 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Welkom May 21 SAPA—The Blanke Veiligheidbeweging [white security movement, BVB] will resume patrols on the Orange Free State Goldfields tonight—breaking its agreement with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

The group had agreed to suspend these patrols for three months, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday [21 May].

The leader of the BVB, Mr. Hennie Muller, said they would also not enter into further negotiations with the police.

He said whites felt unsafe after the incidents at Thabong outside Welkom at the weekend.

#### **Inkatha Sponsors Durban Sanction March 19 May**

*MB1905140290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1321 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Durban May 19 SAPA—Between 5000 and 8000 Inkatha followers marched through Durban's city centre on Saturday to hand over memoranda to foreign government representatives.

Waving the new Inkatha flag, they marched from Curries Fountain to Smith Street, where they handed over memoranda to representatives of foreign governments calling for an end to sanctions.

Their banner read: "The advocates of sanctions have no mandate from the black people of South Africa."

Placards were pro-police and defence force, and called for the ANC [African National Congress] to sit down and talk with Inkatha.

Many unemployed people swelled the ranks with posters saying: "We want jobs, not hunger."

The leader of the march, Mr. Thomas Shabalala of Inkatha's Central Committee, had asked people not to bring weapons to the march.

"I told them to leave their sticks. I told them they must not carry spears or pangas. But they said they had to bring their sticks.

"A black man doesn't feel secure if he doesn't have a stick, just like a white man always carries a gun. A Zulu man can never go without his stick—that's our traditional way."

Mr. Shabalala, dressed in a green mantle, carried a huge Catholic cross.

He said he was not a priest, but carried the cross as his "shield."

In spite of calls this week by the ANC for police to disarm Inkatha, police maintained a low profile and did not accost the weapon bearers.

Mr. Shabalala said more than 26 buses had been hired to bring in supporters. Many came from the hostels, around Durban. Others came from as far afield as Pietermaritzburg, Lindelani, Ndwedwe and Nseleni.

#### U.S. Envoy Given Message

MB1905134790 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Organizers of an Inkatha march through the center of Durban have handed over a memorandum to the U.S. Government's representative in the city. Carmel Rickard reports.

[Rickard] Delegates from Inkatha handed over a memorandum to representatives at the United States, British, Italian and German consulates in the U.S. Consul offices.

The document thanks these governments for the stand they have so far taken in urging Pretoria to begin negotiations. It also urges that sanctions be lifted immediately. During the handover, youth brigade official (Mdeni Khumalo) said unemployment was a factor in the Natal violence, so job creation would help in the conflict.

Estimates of the crowd vary widely. Police put the figure at 8,000. Organizer Thomas Mandla Tshabalala says he thinks 60,000 were involved. Among the crowd were many people carrying weapons, not just sticks, but [word indistinct].

#### Irish To Treat Mandela Like 'Head of State'

MB2105140090 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
21 May 90 p 6

[By Anthony Garvey]

[Text] London—Nelson Mandela will be treated like a head of state by the Irish government when he visits Dublin.

But behind the official fuss, the welcoming crowds and the honours, some Irish citizens are asking hard questions about the man and his policies that would have been unthinkable even six months ago.

The three-day visit starts on July 2, a Monday, when the Irish parliament does not normally meet.

But last week there was not a murmur of dissent from any of the 140 members when Prime Minister Charles Haughey proposed that there be a special sitting that day so that Mr. Mandela could address the House.

He will be the first person not holding state office to be accorded the privilege, and his address will be broadcast live by Irish television.

Previous visitors who addressed the Irish parliament have included Presidents Kennedy, Reagan and Mitterrand.

But if there was apparent agreement among the politicians on the need for a special session of parliament, some members of the Irish public felt differently. In letters to the national newspapers they queried the cost of the session and why Irish taxpayers should have to pick up the bill.

Some drew comparisons between the views of Mr. Mandela—which kept him in prison for 27 years—and those of IRA members involved in the campaign of violence in Northern Ireland and Britain.

One correspondent asked whether Mr. Mandela's "advocacy of violence and unwillingness to denounce terrorism as a means of gaining one's own way" was not the reason IRA members were now in Irish jails.

Mr. Mandela's visit is at the express invitation of Mr. Haughey, the current European Community president.

Two years ago, the ANC leader became the first prisoner to be accorded the freedom of Dublin. The honour was accepted on his behalf by Adelaide Tambo, wife of ANC [African National Congress] President Oliver Tambo, who said she hoped Mr. Mandela would soon be able to sign the roll of freedom in person. Now he will be able to do so.

Waiting in the wings with another honour is the Tipperary Peace Committee, and Irish organisation with an eye on the international scene, which has awarded Mr. Mandela its Peace Prize for 1989. The previous winner was Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

But the "man of peace" accolade has also been challenged, following Mr. Mandela's recent confirmation that brutality has taken place in ANC prison camps.

An Irish Foreign Minister Gerard Collins, who was with him when he made the admission, has been bitterly attacked for failing to condemn the brutality.

In one Irish newspaper, THE SUNDAY BUSINESS POST, columnist Mary Ellen Synon asked how Mr. Collins could continue to condemn the brutality of the IRA but not that of the ANC.

She bluntly accused him of "weaseling" when he claimed it was not necessary for him to condemn every act of violence.

She went on: "In the attitude of many Irish to killings in southern Africa, there is inherent racialism.

"When a white policeman kills a black rioter, the white man is a murderer. When a black man plants a bomb and mutilates a white man, he is a freedom fighter. When a black man tortures another black man, he is an embarrassment best ignored."

#### **Mandela Says Israel 'Indirectly' Helps Apartheid**

TA2105121590 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT  
in Hebrew 21 May 90 p 18

[Interview with Nelson Mandela by Smadar Peri in Cairo on 20 May]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Peri] Your story was also followed in Israel, and your release from prison elicited much interest. However, the impression is that you have ignored Israel since your release.

[Mandela] I have set myself a categorical rule: I do not ignore any country in the world. Nevertheless, I must stress that my relationship with a country is determined by that country's attitude toward our struggle. A relatively large number of Jews belong to the organization I lead; they participate in our struggle and have proven themselves to be real freedom fighters. But we will not bestow our blessing on a country that cooperates with South Africa in the repression of its residents.

[Peri] Do you mean that Israel will not receive a blessing from you?

[Mandela] I think I have explained myself clearly.

[Peri] Can I infer from your statements that you are accusing the Israeli Government of cooperating with the South African Government against your struggle?

[Mandela] I know of such cooperation, and we oppose such behavior. Any form of cooperation between the Israeli and South African Governments helps Pretoria and thus strengthens apartheid. Israel is indirectly helping apartheid. [passage omitted]

[Peri] You often make statements in support of the Palestinians. What is the difference between the struggle waged by the blacks in South Africa and the intifadah?

[Mandela] There is no difference. Both they and we are fighting for self-determination. There may be a slight difference in the measure of brutality shown by the other side, but this difference is minuscule. Every black child in South Africa is a militant target [as published], and this is just what is happening in the territories.

The Israeli Government treats the Palestinians just like the South African Government behaves toward us. The Palestinians appear, like us, to be innocent and defenseless people who are attacked by soldiers. This situation should worry anybody who considers himself civilized today.

[Peri] If that is the case, why do you boycott Israel? Why do you not come to Jerusalem and tell the Israelis exactly what you think of them?

[Mandela] It is difficult. You know, I have never been invited. Nobody has invited me to visit Israel until today. If they invite me, I will consider it.

#### **Police Issue Unrest Report for 20 May**

MB2105082390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0815 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Pretoria May 21 SAPA—Herewith the SA police unrest report issued on Monday [21 May].

The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

At Laingsburg (Western Cape) a group of coloured people stoned a policeman's house. The member dispersed the stone-throwers with pistol fire. No injuries were reported but 11 youths were arrested.

In another incident, a group of people gathered outside a cafe next to the N1 highway. When police warned the mob to disperse, stones were thrown at them. A policeman was injured.

Shorts were fired to disperse the stone-throwers and a man was wounded. Two men were arrested.

At Masilo (Theunissen) a group of blacks threw stones and petrol-bombs at homes and businesses. Six houses and four business premises were set alight - extensive damage was caused.

Tearsmoke and pistol fire were used to disperse the mob. One man was wounded.

At Mehloenyama (near Port Shepstone) a 26-year-old black man was shot and killed by unknown attackers.

At Elim Mission (Paddock) the body of a 60-year-old black woman was found. She had been dragged out of her hut by a mob, stabbed to death and her body set alight.

At Izingolweni (near Port Shepstone) a mob of blacks threw stones at a police vehicle. Tearsmoke, shotgun fire



(mainly birdshot) and pistol fire were used to disperse the mob. One man was fatally wounded and another arrested.

At Phumula (Ermelo) a large mob of blacks attacked another black man with pangas and hacked him to death. Police used birdshot to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported.

At Mzimhlophe railways station (Soweto) three black men boarded a train and set fire to two carriages. One was gutted by the fire and the second was partially burnt out. Total damage caused is extensive. No injuries were reported.

At Ipelegeng (Schweizer-Reneke) a mob of youths threw stones at a policeman's house. The member dispersed the mob with pistol fire—no casualties were reported.

In another similar incident in the area, a policeman's house was badly damaged. No police action was taken in this incident. No injuries were reported.

#### **Democratic Party National Council Holds Meeting**

*MB2005184490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1835 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] Durban May 20 SAPA—The health, environment, education, agriculture and economics policies of the Democratic Party [DP] have been reviewed in the light of recent political developments, the DP's National Council chairman, Mr. David Gant, said in a statement to SAPA on Sunday.

The council, which met at the weekend, confirmed the party's stand in favour of equal rights and opportunity for all South Africans and also recognised the existence of unacceptably wide gaps in wealth and inequality in the standards of social services.

The council welcomed recent announcements desegregating schools and hospitals, but agreed "urgent and concrete action beyond such desegregation would be needed before acceptable positions were brought about."

The need for improved services would require financial resources and the most effective way to create this was a growth oriented free-enterprise economy, Mr. Gant said, adding that the economic and political system had to be democratised.

The council expressed its opposition to "continued government expenditure for ideological purposes and the consequent limitation of resources needed for the socio-economic upliftment of deprived communities".

A call was renewed for a better trained, better paid, non-racial police force.

"While pleased with the limited progress made at the Groote Schuur talks (between the government and the ANC [African National Congress]), council urges the government to dispose as quickly as possible with the

discussion on preconditions and to proceed with substantive negotiations, together with all other significant political representatives."

Recent talks the DP had with a broad spectrum of political figures had shown a convergence by other parties towards the positioning of the DP.

"The DP is fully prepared and indeed eager to work with other parties towards the attainment of common aims, while retaining its identity, its independence and its integrity throughout the negotiation process to which it believes it can make a significant contribution in the best interests of South Africa as a whole."

#### **18 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

*MB1805122390*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE CITIZEN**

Open Hospitals 'Without Preparing Whites'—Referring to the opening of hospitals to all races Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 May in its page 6 editorial says Dr. Rina Venter, health and population development minister, "no doubt intended to reassure people" by saying the process will be carried out in an orderly fashion." But "open hospitals are open hospitals, and nothing can sugar the pill." THE CITIZEN also notes that "whether the government, politically, should have desegregated hospitals by the stroke of a pen, without preparing Whites for the drastic change, is another matter."

#### **THE STAR**

'No Going Back' on Open Hospitals—"Yet another indefensible apartheid barrier fell this week when the Minister of National Health announced that provincial hospitals would be open to all races with immediate effect," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 May in a page 10 editorial. It is Health Minister Rina Venter's "credit that she did not equivocate: all hospitals would be open to all, she said." THE STAR believes Dr. Venter's assurance "must be taken at face value. There is no going back from it." "One certain, immediate consequence is that national mental health will benefit. There is one less racist psychosis to feel guilty about."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

De Klerk Fails To 'Outrun' Black Expectations—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 May in a page 6 editorial states: "That the great changes which have occurred in recent months should be accompanied by turbulence, and even by some violent behaviour, is no surprise. President de Klerk has tried to outrun black expectations by making social changes at a breath-taking pace, and by pursuing a new political order, he has not succeeded. The expectations of black people rise faster

than change can come. When change follows confrontational tactics, as the desegregation of the hospitals followed the hospitals strike, the effect is to stimulate further confrontation."

**Criticism of ANC Demand for 'Representative' University—**A second editorial on the same page says the African National Congress' (ANC) Govan Mbeki's "demand" for the University of the Witwatersrand to "cease existence as a liberal institution and to become instead a 'representative' institution is typically hostile to the freedom of thought and academic independence" for which the university has been fighting. "At the moment of victory over the Nationalists, it seems, the fruits of victory are to be snatched away by a new set of totalitarian masters."

#### SOWETAN

**Concessions Forced Out of Authorities—**"It is so easy for the government to win the support of the majority of South Africans—through simple things like scrapping apartheid at hospitals," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 May in a page 6 editorial. "But unfortunately for this country, each concession has to be forced out of the authorities. The recent hospitals strike in the Cape and in the Transvaal, is still vivid in everyone's minds."

**De Klerk on 'Conquering' Tour of Europe—**Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 8: "You've got to take your hat off to State President F.W. de Klerk and his team. They have worked out their strategy well and know the exact second to strike. Now he is on his conquering tour of Europe, not fighting sanctions directly, but occasionally throwing the unexpected punch against the sanctions lobby. He is doing just enough to soften it for a direct assault." "All indications are that unless the liberation movements get back to their drawing boards and come back to take the initiative, this country is headed for a democracy as defined by De Klerk. And that is not democracy: it is a perpetuation of white domination, the real meaning of apartheid."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

**Military Effective Veto on Majority Rule—**Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 18-24 May that the military "may become the white minority's most effective veto on a majority rule government. In parliament last week, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen shed some interesting light on the National Party's likely 'bottom line' when negotiations on a new political system start. Viljoen said they accepted that 'the majority should rule'. This is the first time a senior Nat has said that majority rule will have to be the basis of a settlement." But Friedman believes the National Party "will not negotiate a settlement unless they are pretty sure that parts of the present are retained in a new order. But, if they concede majority rule, how can they be sure? One answer may be the SADF [South African Defense Force]. As long as it is much the same as

now, a majority government will know that, if it does things with which the minority cannot live, the military might decide to do something about it." "The ANC must know this: that is partly why it wants Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] united with the SADF. This might ensure that a post-apartheid military is loyal to the nation rather than part of it."

#### NEW NATION

**Call To Stop 'Lunatic' Right Fringe—**"The lunatic fringe of the right is already going through elaborate rehearsals in preparation for what it perceives to be the future that awaits it," notes Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 18-24 May in its page 6 editorial. But "we cannot afford to laugh them away, because these are dangerous men and women whose capacity for violence knows no bounds. They are at the same time, a group of fanatics who could be stopped dead in their tracks by a coherent political programme and an effective political machinery that removes the fears of the minority without compromising the desires of the majority."

#### THE NATAL WITNESS

**Timing of P.W. Botha's Break With Nationalists—**Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 9 May in a page 10 editorial refers to former president P.W. Botha's "break with the National Party," saying that once President F.W. de Klerk "made the predictable regretful comments about misunderstandings, it's very possible that he began rubbing his hands. For what could lend as much lustre to his reputation abroad—and make him as welcome internationally—as repudiation by the great croc himself? Indeed, the timing's so perfect that one wonders for a moment if there wasn't method in it...But subtle timing was never Mr. Botha's strong suit. Perhaps this is just an example of the fact that sometimes petulance and meanness backfire, so providing a handsome payoff for the other side."

#### DIE REPUBLIKEIN

**Nujoma Firearms Warning 'Necessary'—**"Namibian President Sam Nujoma yesterday in his opening of parliament speech spoke out against the numbers of unlicensed arms that are floating about the country," notes Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 16 May in its page 4 editorial. His warning was "necessary." DIE REPUBLIKEIN refers to the "exaggerated emphasis" placed on the military. "There were hasty steps to establish a Namibian army. A highly controversial element of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group], the Kenyans, were asked to stay behind in the country to fill in a so-called vacuum that would come about when maintaining peace after independence. And SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] armed wing was brought across the northern border with considerable fuss. This created a military Babel while peace and reconciliation were the slogans inside the country. The process did not end there. These firearms were used too easily."

**19 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**  
*MB1905101090*

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

Welkom Dangers May Spread—"Welkom should calm down," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 18 May, headlined "Calm Down". While it was a "terrible tragedy" that two people were killed during mining unrest on 16 May and that there has been "great tension between White Right-wingers in Welkom and Black boycotters," the crux of the matter is that "Whites who threaten retaliation are being quite ludicrous." Welkom boycotters and blacks "had nothing to do with the incident," so Welkom whites "should put their weapons away and leave it to the police to find the men who did the killings." "The mere fact that these Whites are arming themselves is enough to encourage others to follow suit," warns **THE CITIZEN**. "What is happening has a great deal to do with what is happening in the country generally, as a result of the growing Right-wing backlash against State President Mr F.W. de Klerk's reforms." "It is a dangerous situation, which could spread to other places, with Welkom the forerunner of more Black-White confrontations. Which is why the government must act firmly to bring the situation under control immediately."

**CAPE TIMES**

Peace Movement Builds 'Remarkable Momentum'—A page 6 editorial in Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 17 May reads: "The de Klerk government is roaring ahead on the road to a new South Africa. In quick succession in recent days we have had a series of announcements giving notice that group areas and race classification are to be scrapped, that apartheid in hospitals and ambulance services is on the way out, that a single education system is on the way in.... Six months ago anyone predicting such a heartening turn of events before another year had passed would have not have been taken seriously. The movement towards peace and reconciliation is building up remarkable momentum, which is all to the good, given the obstacles to be overcome. First came the unbanning of the ANC [African National Congress], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and CP [Communist Party] on February 2, which nobody had thought imminent at that point, followed by the release of Mr Nelson Mandela. Who would have thought that within a few weeks Mr Mandela would be responding positively to a request by President F.W. de Klerk that he use his good offices to help end the hospital strike? Rapport and mutual respect have grown between the two men. Fortunately for South Africa, it is evident that Mr Mandela is indeed a wise and formidable leader rather than the creation of an overblown political mythology. And it is likewise fortunate that his stature is matched by the political skill and courage of President de Klerk. The omens are favourable. But there are discordant notes, sadly, struck by the strutting fanatics of the

right and by rightist elements in the security establishment who will have to be dealt with pretty smartly if they are not to wreck the whole exercise. Yet Mr de Klerk's gathering success abroad—and his colleagues' far-reaching series of announcements at home—offer promise that the days of sanctions, armed struggle, economic stagnation and endemic violence are numbered. The era of negotiations has begun."

**TRANSVALER**

Black Education Dilemma Priority Issue—"The picture of black education presented in Parliament this week by Deputy Minister Piet Marais gives little comfort," observes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg **TRANSVALER** in Afrikaans on 16 May. "He said the situation has deteriorated such that a turning point has been reached. In this minefield of countless failed projects (in which the intentions were certainly good), political disruption of the worst kind, and misconceptions about the real goals of education, the point has now been reached where poorly trained teachers, for the most part, send poorly educated people into the world of employment. Once there, thousands of them become disillusioned by their expectations. The result is a drift toward unemployment and crime, which again contributes to social decline." "We believe one of the touchstones of reform would be for black and white to make jointly the black education dilemma a priority task."

**DIE BURGER**

Vlok-AWB Meeting Statement Unsatisfactory—Cape Town **DIE BURGER** in Afrikaans on 16 May points out in a page 12 editorial: "For South Africans who place a high premium on constitutional rule, the joint statement by Minister Adriaan Vlok and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] following their 14 May talks is unsatisfactory in certain important aspects. The statement says the talks took place in a friendly atmosphere, which is all well and good, but nowhere does it seem that the minister castigated the movement for its provocative action of forming its own commandos. Presumably it is for these commandos that the AWB is collecting a million weapons." "The excuse the AWB gives for this semimilitaristic action is that it is necessary to protect whites should the African National Congress [ANC] or the communists become violent! What utter rubbish! South Africa's police and defense forces have to date always been able to maintain law and order, even when the revolutionary onslaught reached its peak a few years ago. Even the ANC admitted that it was militarily defeated." "If the AWB is allowed to claim the right that belongs to the armed forces of the state, that will spell danger for state authority in the future South Africa. Even leftist extremists will demand a free ticket to violence, which will end any chance for peace."

**BEELD**

Government Deserves Support on Empty Schools Issue—"Further progress toward a new educational dispensation in South Africa was indicated this week by



Deputy Minister Piet Marais' announcement that empty white schools are to be used for black pupils and that the government is prepared to negotiate on a single education department for the whole country," recalls a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 17 May. "The use of empty white schools cannot even remotely solve the problem of overcrowding in black schools; the numbers are too high for that. But, in certain areas it will relieve the pressure considerably." "Education is one of those cardinal issues that will determine whether South Africa survives or not. The government deserves support on every opportunity it uses to ensure progress in this regard."

Salvation Does Not Lie in U.S. Approach—"The acceptance by Portuguese head of state Dr. Mario Soares of an invitation to visit South Africa officially is resounding proof that relations between our two countries have improved dramatically within a matter of months," assesses a second editorial on the same page. "Just how dramatic can be gauged by the fact that this will be the first official visit by a European head of state since the National Party came to power in 1948." "This, seen together with the warmth with which President de Klerk and his party have been received so far in Western Europe, stands in sharp contrast to attempts in the United States to interfere with his proposed visit with President George Bush. Whatever the motives may be (a guilty conscience about its own past or just plain pettiness) they strengthen the argument that the United States is not to be trusted with this country's interests. This difference in approach provides the answer to where South Africa's salvation lies, and it is not in the United States."

## 21 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2105094990

[Editorial Report]

### SUNDAY STAR

State of Emergency Proves 'Achilles' Heel—"Tomorrow the joint working group comprising Government and ANC [African National Congress] officials will deliver its first report on the twin 'obstacles' to negotiations—the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency," notes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *SUNDAY STAR* in English on 20 May. "While there may be room for disagreement on the definition of a political prisoner there appears little justification for continuing the emergency. At its introduction the 'total onslaught' against South Africa was given as a primary reason." "But there appears no need now to continue the emergency, the perennial violence in Natal notwithstanding. The ANC no longer has reason to see the country ungovernable because the organisation is now legal and has the ear of Government, the season of violence is almost behind us except for sporadic outbursts, and the whole national political spectrum boasts many more new colours. South Africa desperately needs a negotiated constitution. The world demands one

before it will stop the crippling economic and cultural blows it has been inflicting on us for years. Our Achilles' heel at this point is the continuing state of emergency." "The emergency should be lifted unconditionally in order that the confidence of our fellow black citizens be restored and the doors to a world of self-respect, unhindered trade, sport, education, entertainment and cultural exchanges can be opened."

### SUNDAY TIMES

De Klerk Deserves More Than 'Kind Words' on Changes—"The 'irreversible' changes in South Africa are indeed 'unstoppable as bottom lines are erased, semantic hurdles crash and sacred cows are sent out to pasture," observes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 20 May. The commitments to ending apartheid in the health and education fields "mean that the whole concept of 'own affairs'—which lead to absurd, costly duplication but which was nevertheless one of the chocks of the tricameral structure—has virtually been tossed out of the window in one sweeping gesture. It is a system with an unlovely genealogy. Apartheid begat separate development and separate development begat own affairs. Now that's on the way out too as the domino effect continues." "As Mr. Pik Botha correctly observed in Brussels this week, one wonders how long President de Klerk can maintain this cracking pace of change without running into an electoral speedwobble. Which is why, as he makes his rounds in Europe, he deserves something more tangible than kind words as a reward."

### RAPPORT

State Must Implement 'Efficient Reform Management'—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 20 May points out that "reform cannot be implemented with just a smile and good will. Political reform's success will greatly depend on an impartial but relentless maintenance of law and order. This is the lesson Welkom can teach South Africa. Urgent and drastic steps should be taken against extremists of any color." "South Africa has just placed a decade of crisis management behind her; efficient reform management is needed now. It should be accepted that every reform step would inflame black expectations and white fears. Therefore, reform should be managed so that neither gets out of hand." "It should be clear to everyone in the country that the reform steps are part of a well-planned and orderly pattern and not merely the result of protests, strikes, and pressure."

ANC, NP Need Each Other—In an article on the same page Dr. Theuns Eloff, executive director of the Consultative Business Movement, writes: "The first formal meeting between the government and the ANC has passed. Joint committees are at work. But whereto now? What can and must be expected from subsequent meetings? In which direction must the two main parties move?" "The government and the ANC had a conflict approach. The ideological and physical enemy had to be



destroyed, and polarization was a political virtue. Unfortunately some politicians and newspapers still have this approach...but it is counterproductive and shortsighted. And in the short term it holds little gain. The new South Africa needs greater perspective. The facts indicate that the National Party (NP) and the ANC now need each other. In the sensitive transition period to a 'new South Africa' there is a growing gulf between the extremes on the political spectrum, the Pan-Africanist Congress and the Conservative Party/Afrikaner Resistance Movement. This forces the NP and the ANC toward one another." "The point is: During the transition the NP and the ANC ought to become constitutional allies. And this ought to be welcomed and encouraged by all right-thinking and peace-loving South Africans. In this way the basis for effective and successful negotiations can be laid." "All this does not mean that the NP and the ANC are no longer, or can no longer be, political opponents. Indeed, neither one can afford it politically to publicly form a political alliance with the other at this point. Nor does it mean a mutually uncritical attitude. But the style of the criticism must be different from pre-2 February criticism. The welfare of South Africa and all its people demands that the government and the ANC (as the largest political groupings) now become constitutional, and stabilizing allies. After the negotiations there will be, and must be, room again for the NP to form other political alliances. But for the present, party political gains must take a back seat to constitutional processes in the interests of the country."

#### THE STAR

Time To Restructure Local Government—"A radical restructuring of local government must surely be somewhere high on the Government's agenda—especially as it has been willing to act boldly in other spheres," observes Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 21 May in a page 10 editorial. "The need for drastic steps is highlighted again by the decision of the Transvaal provincial executive last week to dismiss the Lekoa City Council and appoint an administrator to run the municipality." "In the new deal that must come, blanket free settlement and a redrawing of municipal boundaries to remove racial compartmentalisation is essential to public acceptance of local authorities and to their administrative viability."

#### BUSINESS DAY

RSA Target of U.S. 'Fury'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 21 May in a page 10 editorial says: "President de Klerk's European visit has been such a success that it seems a pity to tarnish the record by exposing him to the type of vicious lobbying that he can expect in Washington. Once again, the Department of Foreign Affairs—which should know better—has made the elementary mistake of

creating an issue around which the American anti-apartheid movement, with all its hangers-on, can organise another display of racial fury. It is a bridge too far. The target of fury in the U.S. is at least as much the structure of American society, in which black people are relegated to the bottom rung, as it is South Africa." "Until South Africa can send to that great republic a head of state who is immune to attack because he is black, relations with the U.S. are best conducted only by professional diplomats, and preferably by letter. If South Africa resolves its domestic problems, American sanctions and other pressures will soon fall away; if not, glad-handing around Washington won't do any good. Meanwhile, the proper response to any American advance is to smile inscrutably, bow obsequiously, and fade silently away like the Cheshire cat."

DP Must Oppose 'Power of Majority'—Editor Ken Owen writes on the same page that "if the Democratic Party [DP] still aspires to be the standard bearer of liberalism, its leaders had better start speaking out. The Nationalists and the ANC are discovering a great deal of common ground, and they are already shaping the future with scant regard for some of the basic principles of a free society." Although the DP "cannot hope ever to wield power in this country" their "experience as electoral underdogs" has taught them a lesson which they can offer: "The power of the majority is a monster that destroys those who oppose it, and corrupts those who possess it. The principal problem of making a constitution is not to secure some piffling advantage, like closed suburbs or subsidised schools, nor is it to secure control of assets; it is to tame the power to do evil. That is the cause which the DP, if it seeks relevance, should take up vociferously, and soon."

#### SOWETAN

Apartheid Dismantling Response to Economic Pressure—"State President F.W. de Klerk continues to dismantle the wasteful political structures of apartheid," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 21 May. "According to reports, he is about to dismantle the failed tricameral system. The Government is also about to ditch the discredited black bantustan bureaucracies and scrap the Group Areas Act." "Without wanting to be churlish over his sincerity, De Klerk is responding to plain economic pressure by ridding South Africa of such wasteful structures."

#### Reportage on De Klerk's European Visit

WA21051717

For reportage on the visit by President Frederik de Klerk to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom, please see the Benelux, Federal Republic of Germany, and United Kingdom sections of the 18 May West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## Angola

### Defense Minister Comments on Accord With Namibia

MB2105203890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] As reported earlier, Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale today ended a visit to Namibia, where he signed a security accord. Col. Gen. Pedale gave a news conference on his arrival at 4 February International Airport:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Minister, your visit [words indistinct] the Angolan Government delivered war materiel to Namibia as part of a possible aid to [words indistinct] some questions have been raised. Could you comment?

[Pedale] I would first like to say that this was an important visit. One has to understand that the Namibian brothers were in Angola during their liberation process. The Angolan people had to sacrifice to ensure Namibia's liberation struggle. This is a historic (?fact) known to everyone.

A visit to Namibia by a delegation of this level [words indistinct] is a fact. This means that [words indistinct] two accords, namely on the movement of people and goods. This is a matter dealt with by immigration departments linked to the Angolan Security Ministry and Namibia's Home Affairs Ministry. The other accord provides for a joint border control commission to guarantee security between the two countries.

We have similar accords with other countries bordering the People's Republic of Angola, namely the Republic of Zambia, the Republic of Zaire, and the People's Republic of the Congo.

To answer your question on [words indistinct] our enemies have claimed. We do not have any [words indistinct] Angolan territory. As a country at war, we are neither capable of supplying weapons to Namibia nor supporting [words indistinct] receive aid from Namibia to cope with [words indistinct] in our country.

We have not supplied any type of weapons to Namibia. It is possible that people might be getting confused about a reality. Through SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] the Namibian people used the Angolan territory to wage their national liberation struggle. All military aid that SWAPO received from friendly countries, which led to the defeat of racist South Africa's colonial occupation, was delivered to our territory. Obviously, after their independence the Namibians had to take their weapons home. I believe that most of these weapons will be used for their territory's security. [end recording]

### Defense Minister Awaits UNITA Reply on Peace

MB2105204590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1440 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Windhoek May 21 SAPA—The Angolan Government was awaiting a reply from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement on latest initiatives to end the civil war in the country. Angola's defence minister, Lt-Gen [Lieutenant-General] Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, said in Windhoek on Monday.

"The intention of the Angolan Government is not to continue with the war," the minister told a media briefing in Windhoek. What we want is peace in the region, the freedom of all peoples of this region (southern Africa) with no distinction or discrimination against their colour."

Gen Pedale, who is leading a high-level Angolan delegation on a visit to Namibia, said profound change was taking place in southern Africa as evidenced by Namibia's attainment of internationally- recognised independence and movement towards change in South Africa. "Since the situation is changing the region, we in Angola have to find ways to end the internal conflict."

On that basis, the Angolan Government initiated the peace plan at the Gbadolite summit in Zaire last June which provided for a ceasefire between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces and UNITA. The ceasefire broke down shortly afterwards. He said the Luanda government still attached great value to the Gbadolite agreement—mediated by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko—"where very important decisions were taken.

"One of them was to stop the hostilities, but unfortunately elements of the opposition (UNITA) did not respect this principle. It is clear that there is also a very big foreign influence in this process and our government feels that we have to find other ways to implement the peace process."

Gen Pedale said it was the Angolan Government's view that the time had not come for direct negotiation with UNITA. "We are starting only now direct talks on low level in order to clarify the objectives we want to achieve," he said. "We are waiting for the other side to let us know what their position is."

The minister pointed out that the peace effort was not only in interests of Angolans, but of all peace-loving nations. "It is a process that is not going to be easy, the examples of other people who have gone through the same process show us what we are facing now. But we think we will achieve our goal."

Gen Pedale said the MPLA had laid out its position at a first meeting in Portugal between representatives of the MPLA government and UNITA, who now had to reply. "We are expecting to be given their point of view in terms of the peace plan we have presented to them," Gen Pedale said.

### UNITA Reports 20 May Military Situation

MB2105055590 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 21 May 90

["Political and Military Situation Report" for 1200 GMT on 20 May—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. With the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces retreating from Mavinga, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed forces found Soldier Adelino Mendonca Caiuo, of the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] 4th Group, enfeebled and abandoned on the battlefield. The remaining forces are making every effort to flee to Cuito Cuanavale town.

2. Fighting is becoming uncontrollable on the Caiundo front. Our armed forces attacked the enemy troops from 1400 [1300 GMT] to 1700 on 19 May, burning six cargo vehicles, three fuel trucks, one vehicle carrying BM-24 shells, one vehicle with BM-21 shells, and one vehicle pulling a 23mm cannon. The enemy left its defensive position and fled northward but our forces are keeping in contact.

3. In Zaire Province between 0440 and 0830 on 18 May, our forces attacked Cabeça de Cobra southeast of Soyo city, destroying several installations UNITA will identify soon. Our armed forces killed 11 FAPLA soldiers from the MPLA's 29th Brigade, used for assault and attack. Those forces were protecting Cabeça de Cobra.

4. Further on the details UNITA has already disclosed about the attack on Quibala city, Cuanza Sul Province, on 17 May, our forces captured Joaquim Antonio, head of operations of FAPLA's 722d Battalion in Quibala. He is the son of Antonio Joaquim Santos and Vianita Zeferina.

5. The sooner the MPLA decides to hold direct talks with UNITA, the closer our country will be to peace, freedom, democracy.

[Dated] 20 May 1990 in the free land of Angola

[Signed] Brigadier Zacarias Mundombe, military intelligence officer

### Lesotho

#### Lekhanya Charged With 'Character Assassination'

MB1805165790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1643 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] Maseru, May 18, SAPA—An affidavit was handed into the Lesotho high court on Friday [18 May] on behalf of exiled King Moshoeshoe II charging the country's military ruler, Maj-Gen. [Major-General] Metsing Lekhanya, with character assassination.

Advocate Jules Browde, SC [Senior Counsel], of Johannesburg, said the king had prepared the affidavit in London for filing in the case before the court—in which

former health minister Dr. Strong Makenete, one of nine ministers sacked in February by the military government, is challenging the validity of his dismissal.

He said King Moshoeshoe objected to Gen. Lekhanya's statement during the case that the Lesotho Government could not take responsibility "for a king who seems bent on a course of self-destruction in complete defiance of his government, his army and his nation."

Mr. Browde said the king's purpose in filing the affidavit was to put the true position before the court. "There is no precedent for the sort of attack on a monarch made on oath by Gen. Lekhanya," he said. He added the general's statement "cynically ended up with God save the king."

Counsel for the government, Mr. K.R.K. Tampi, told the court it was unheard of "and strange" for a king to file an affidavit against his own government. The chief justice, Judge Brendan Cullinan, reserved judgment in Dr. Strong Makenete's case.

#### Information Campaign on Elections To Resume

MB1905174890 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The Ministry of Interior has announced that members of the Military Council and Council of Ministers will soon resume their campaign to inform members of the district, regional, and village development councils on how elections for members of the three councils will be conducted.

On Wednesday, 23 May, members of the two councils will be in the districts of Buthabuthe, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, and Thabatsoka. On 25 May, they will be in the districts of Berea, Leribe, and Mokhotlong. Members of the three councils are expected to assemble at the offices of district secretaries. District secretaries and principal chiefs are requested to inform the public on these campaigns.

#### Lekhanya Addresses Rally

MB1905184490 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Metsing Lekhanya, has urged the Basotho nation not to be misled by politicians who are looking for their own interest, but to work hard toward the development of the country. The major general was addressing a national rally in Mokhotlong town today.

He further advised the nation to elect people who have keen interest in the affairs of the country in the forthcoming elections of the National Assembly. Maj. Gen. Lekhanya added that in order to attain true peace and national reconciliation, the National Assembly to be elected should not focus on party politics, but concentrate on other developments. He said that one of the main responsibilities of the Council will be to report back to the people the issues



discussed in parliament in order to ensure effective communication between the people and the National Assembly. The National Assembly is expected to have its first sitting between 8 and 15 June.

He appealed to the chiefs to follow the advice of their subordinates and implement them in order to preserve their dignity as the leaders of the nation. [sentence as heard] On education, he said teachers should concentrate more on practical education with a view to creating a self-reliant nation in the future. The chairman of the two councils was accompanied by members of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers as well as senior government officials.

### Mozambique

#### RSA Submarines Said To Supply Renamo With Arms

MB2105152590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Mozambican Armed Forces killed 21 Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits, freed over 500 civilians, and captured 16 recently made AK-47 rifles and other materiel in operations in Panda, Vilanculo, Morrumbene, and Jangamo Districts, Inhambane Province, 1-15 May.

Radio Mozambique in Inhambane, citing a source from the provincial military command, says the operations took place in Uiane, Mucupe, (Umba), (Nhacotcha), and (Choene) areas. In (Choene) area, also known as Cabo Sao Sebastiao, Mozambican Armed Forces captured a radio transmitter, diving equipment, signaling rockets, and assorted documents.

Captured armed bandits on several occasions said they received arms supplies carried by South African submarines to the Mozambican coast.

#### Party Official Chairs Meeting on Constitution

MB1905141790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Graca Machel, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee, said in Maputo this morning that the current debate on the draft project for revising the Constitution is an opportunity for growth, and we are forced to widen our views for a clear outline of our future.

Graca Machel was speaking at a ceremony this morning marking the start of the constitutional debate within the BPD [People's Development Bank] in Maputo.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee member said she believes participation in the constitutional debate carries great individual and national responsibilities. Graca Machel heads the city committee brigade leading the debate at the BPD. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of BPD workers in Maputo city.

#### Debates Address Government Leadership Structure

MB2005113790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Cedimo Company workers debated Articles 101-113 of the Constitution today. Several articles were not debated either because they were essentially of a technical nature or because they dealt with issues that had previously been broadly debated at other stages of the discussion of the proposed draft constitution.

During the discussions, a number of participants reiterated the need to separate the functions of president of the Republic from those of head of government. One participant expressed the view that in a one-party state it is natural for the president of the Republic also to be head of government. However, this will not be justified in a multiparty system. He was told that, even if the president and the prime minister belong to the same party, there can be a clear division of functions, as is presently the case in France.

Some participants noted that in a system where the president of the Republic delegates his powers to the prime minister, it becomes unclear on who exactly should be answerable for government's actions. These issues came up in various articles debated during the session, notably Articles 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113. Likewise, participants favored the view that the prime minister should be able to choose his team and draw up his program and implement it. He should equally be able to resign, and the same should apply to members of the Council of Ministers.

Articles 101, 102, 103, and 104 went without debate. Where doubts were raised, clarifications were made without debating the articles in depth.

During the discussion on Article 105, one participant pointed out that a declaration of state of war should also be sanctioned by the People's Assembly or its Standing Commission. This suggestion was supported by another participant who spoke of the need for the People's Assembly also to sanction the end to states of war, (?curfew), and emergency. However, another participant noted that a declaration of state of war is a prerogative of the head of state. He said the People's Assembly should only limit itself to examining the issue and not sanctioning it; otherwise, it will have almost equal responsibilities as those enjoyed by the president.

Another participant cited the example of the United States, where the president of the Republic can declare war. However, there is a deadline for approval by the Congress, failing which hostilities will have to end.

Articles 106 and 107 were not debated.

As for Article 108, after discussions as to whether or not the government must obey the People's Assembly Standing Commission laws before they are confirmed by the assembly's plenary session, it was proposed that words such as, and of its Standing Commission, be added to the end of Article 108 to make it clearer.

When Article 111 came up, one participant proposed that the Armed Forces should be depoliticized to prevent problems in the event that a non-Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] president is elected and a government formed. Another participant agreed with the proposal, suggesting that it should be extended to the entire state apparatus, citing specifically the example of information, where the party is dominant. This may result in denying publicity to nonparty candidates.

One participant said that Paragraph H of Article 112 already contains everything mentioned in subsequent paragraphs, except in Paragraph O, and, as such, the repetition is superfluous. He was told that subsequent paragraphs try to define constitutional directives under which the Council of Ministers must carry out its activities.

The same speaker also pointed out a contradiction between Articles 111 and 112, on who should control public order, whether it should be the Council of Ministers, as is pointed out in Article 112 or appropriate organs as it could be assumed from Article 111. He also raised the problem of Paragraph M, where health and education are defined as state-run social sectors. He said this was confusing at a time when private and community schools have been allowed to operate. He suggested that the paragraph should just read state social sectors.

During the debate on Article 113, one participant proposed that Council of Ministers members should not be members of the People's Assembly. Participants also raised the question of who is empowered to create institutions that are neither ministries nor ministerial commissions, such as is the case with institutes and state secretariats. With regard to institutes, he was told that it was the responsibility of the Council of Ministers to create them; however, it is not specified anywhere who is empowered to create state secretariats.

#### Provinces Differ on Multiparty Question

MB2105072590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] Participants at the debate on the draft revision of the Constitution in Gaza Province's Massingir District have spoken against the introduction of a multiparty system in Mozambique. They said the existence of various parties would favor division rather than national unity. The constitutional debate in Massingir involved more than 1,500 citizens from Tirassane, Zulu, Estaleiro, and Chibutani wards.

Participants at the debate in Sofala Province's Buzi District suggested more parties should be created. They said any citizen seeking a presidential candidacy must represent a party with well-defined political principles.

#### Namibia

##### Communique on Border Security Accord Issued

MB2105202090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 21 May 90

[Excerpts] A border security accord was signed between Angola and Namibia in Windhoek, ensuring the free movement of people and goods. The accord, which was signed by Angolan Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale and Namibian Interior Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba, also provides for foreign noninterference in the sovereign affairs of the border between the two countries.

The two signatories to the accord agreed not to allow UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to conduct its operations along the Angolan-Namibian border.

The following is the recording of the final communique, read at the end of the talks:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The two delegations [words indistinct] and agreed on the following:

A. Establishment of a joint defense and security commission on the border between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Namibia;

B. The free movement of people and goods on the common border.

The accords were signed by the minister of home affairs of the Republic of Namibia and the defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola at the Government Palace in Windhoek on 19 May 1990. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Angolan defense minister returned home early this evening and gave a news conference at 4 February International Airport.

##### Angolan Defense Minister Comments

MB2105205590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1922 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Windhoek May 21 SAPA—Angola and Namibia signed an agreement concerning security in the border region between the two countries, but this did not constitute an alliance of security forces against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Angolan Defence Minister Lt-Gen [Lieutenant-General] Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale said in Windhoek on Monday.

The minister was addressing a joint media conference with Namibia's defense minister, Mr Peter Mueshange, and Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba. The briefing followed the signing on Saturday [19 May] of bilateral agreements on a joint commission concerned with security in the common border areas and on the movement of goods and persons across the border.

Gen Pedale pointed out that UNITA elements had committed atrocities against local inhabitants on both sides of the border and prompt action was needed to afford protection to these people.

"This does not mean a united front between (Angolan Army) FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the Namibian army is going to be formed to fight against UNITA. It is just a question of maintaining security along the border," Gen Pedale stressed.

Asked about a possible future joint effort against UNITA by the two armies, Gen Pedale said Namibia was a sovereign and independent country and that there were international principles that had to be respected.

Mr Pohamba added that additional Namibian police had been deployed in the border region to prevent "bandits" from Angola crossing into Namibia to engage in acts of lawlessness. "We believe that FAPLA in Angola will cope with the internal situation to fight the UNITA bandits," Mr Pohamba said.

"They do not necessarily need to have military assistance from the People's Republic of Angola," he said, adding he was confident Namibia was capable of dealing with any situation that might arise.

### Swaziland

#### Police Reportedly Detain 'Large Number of People'

MB1905165390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1625 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Mbabane May 19 SAPA—A large number of people, believed to be Swazi nationals have been detained in Swaziland this week. A reliable Swazi police source disclosed on Saturday that those detained include prominent personalities with strong connections with the trade union movement, the ANC [African National Congress], and Swaziland University.

The source said they were detained in a country-wide swoop this week by teams of senior special branch officers assigned by the commissioner of police, Mr Sandile Mdziniso, to round up members of an underground radical political movement which calls itself PUDEMO (The Peoples United Democratic Movement).

The source did not name all those detained, but said their detentions followed the detention on Monday by special branch officers of the secretary-general of the Swaziland Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, Mr Dan Mango, who was taken from his Mbabane home.

The source said among those detained this week were persons connected with the Swaziland branch of the Mandela Reception Committee, which was formed in Swaziland about two months ago and which aims to raise funds for a present for Mandela. Amongst the Mandela Committee's founder members are the former leader of the old opposition Congress Party, Dr. Ambrose Zwane,

who was detained several times in the early 1970s, an active trade unionist, Mr Ray Russen and a Swaziland University Lecturer, Mr. D. Mngomezulu, whose dismissal from the Kwaluseni campus a few months ago sparked off a class boycott, which subsequently led to a month-long closure of the campus, and the suspension of all the students, until they were eventually readmitted under certain conditions.

PUDEMO first surfaced in Swaziland about six years ago, when the now defunct Ligoqo (Supreme Council of State) ran the country, following the death of the late King Sobhuza II, who died in 1983.

The movement's members have since periodically secretly distributed pamphlets calling for the overthrow of the Swazi Government, an end to the 60-day detention without trial act, and the restoration of free elections under a multi-political party system, which were scrapped in 1973 when the old British-style constitution was dissolved.

Official confirmation of the detentions has not yet been obtained.

### Zimbabwe

#### ANC's Mandela Pays 'Surprise Visit' to Harare

MB2105160390 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Nelson Mandela has made a surprise visit to Zimbabwe. The ANC [African National Congress] deputy president requested a meeting with President Robert Mugabe on his way home from a visit to Nigeria and North Africa. Mandela arrived in Harare aboard a Libyan jet.

ANC officials travelling with him say Mandela wanted to brief Mugabe on his talks so far with the South African Government.

#### Meets President Mugabe, Press

MB2105171890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1714 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Harare May 21 SAPA—South Africa's "war" of destabilisation against neighbouring states is likely to affect future talks between that country's government and the ANC [African National Congress], the organisation's deputy president, Nelson Mandela, said in Harare on Monday.

Speaking to the press after holding talks with President Robert Mugabe at state house, Mr Mandela condemned South Africa's "destabilisation tactics" and said it was part of the South African Government's contradictions "that while the government is talking about peace and negotiations, it continues to wage war against us and against neighbouring states".

He also condemned the continuing violence in some parts of the country, adding it was not clear whether the government was unable to control its armed forces or whether it was a deliberate ploy, reports Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA. Mr Mandela said such a situation was not ideal "especially when we are trying to create proper conditions for talks". He said Mr Mugabe had "made useful observations which I consider very important in our future discussions".



## Guinea

### CMRN Expresses Concern Over Liberian Situation

AB2205103690 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
1925 GMT 21 May 90

[Statement issued by the Military Committee for National Redress, CMRN, following an extraordinary meeting on the situation in Liberia, held in Conakry on 21 May]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress met in an extraordinary session today Monday, 21 May 1990 under the high authority of its chairman, General Lansana Conte, head of state. During this session, the CMRN extensively examined the latest developments in the situation prevailing in the neighboring and sisterly Republic of Liberia. It reviewed the many contacts made with the Liberian Government with a view to preserving social peace in that country.

The CMRN expresses its deep concern over the situation of many Guinean citizens, who were established on Liberian territory for many years, several of whom can be counted among the victims, namely, the wounded and displaced persons presently in Guinea. Reliable sources have informed the CMRN of the participation of some foreign individuals in the events currently taking place in Liberia.

The CMRN, faithful to its commitments, advocates and will continue to advocate, national reconciliation and peaceful settlement of this painful conflict which is taking its toll on the climate of social peace in the subregion in general, and on the structural adjustment program of Guinea in particular. The CMRN will also continue to show its solidarity toward displaced Liberian citizens who have been living on its territory for more than three months. It calls on Guinean citizens living in Liberia to respect the laws of hospitality and avoid any individual or collective involvement in the political life of that country.

Finally, the CMRN would like to draw the attention of African and international opinion to the seriousness of these events and of its determination to safeguard the life, property, and security of Guineans living in Liberia.

## Guinea-Bissau

### Forces 'Fully in Control' on Senegalese Border

AB2205061090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 21 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] The Government in Guinea-Bissau has made its first statement on the fatal border clash between Bissau and Senegal on Saturday [19 May] morning. The incident can only add to the tension between the two countries who are already embroiled on an offshore border dispute. From Bissau, Salvador Birmish telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The authorities in Bissau yesterday affirmed in a radio broadcast that Guinean forces were fully in control of the situation on the northern border. A military source, who was at the site of Saturday's incident, told the BBC that as a result of the clash between Senegalese and Guinea-Bissau forces, five Senegalese soldiers had died and an unknown number were wounded. The incident flared when Senegalese forces fired on a Guinea-Bissau patrol of nine soldiers between 1115 GMT and 1130 GMT Saturday morning in (Frontie) Province of Sucudjaque. Guinea-Bissau recently accused Senegal of repeated territorial violations on three occasions last month. The two countries are in dispute over a maritime zone in which oil has been discovered. [end recording]

That telex report was from Salvador Birmish in Bissau. And today, the Senegalese Government issued its version of the incident with Guinea-Bissau. But as Kader Diop reports in this telex from Dakar, it seems the border tension is just one reason for the insecurity in southern Senegal.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Senegalese Government today confirmed that an incident had taken place, but said that the clash between soldiers from the two countries took place on Senegalese soil. Unofficial Senegalese sources said that two people were wounded on the Senegalese side. This incident comes after a series of troubles in the southern Casamance region of Senegal, which is bordered to the south by Guinea-Bissau and to the north by the territory of The Gambia. It is possible that these various troubles could be linked to an offensive by the Casamance separatist movement.

Chronologically, the first incident took place more than a month ago, when a customs post on the border between The Gambia and Senegal was attacked by a group of men armed with Kalashnikov rifles. Two Senegalese customs officers were killed in this incident. Next, a young Casamance man was killed by Senegalese soldiers, apparently by mistake when they confused him with a separatist they were looking for. A third incident took place last Thursday when armed men attacked the home of the deputy prefect of the town of Nyassia in Casamance, leaving one dead and two injured.

It seems probable that the Senegalese patrol tracing the alleged perpetrators of this attack was the same patrol involved in the clash yesterday on the Guinea-Bissau border. But whatever turns out to be the link between these incidents, there was yet another one on Saturday night in the Casamance capital of Ziguinchor, when grenades were thrown into a crowd of Muslims attending a religious ceremony and two people were killed and more than 60 injured. The people responsible for throwing these grenades were not arrested. But observers are pointing a finger at the Casamance separatist group while also speculating that possibly the grenades were thrown by people somehow backed by Guinea-Bissau, which, it is known, had in the past served as a rear base for the separatists. Nevertheless, it is not clear whether

the Guinea-Bissau Government itself supports the southern Senegalese independence movement. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Ivory Coast

#### Further Reportage on Police Demonstrations

##### Results of Strike Noted

*AB2105132090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] The streets of Abidjan were heavily congested this morning. Traffic on the major streets was very slow and even at a standstill. This traffic jam was due to the fact that policemen have refused to go to work. They were demanding an improvement in their living and working conditions, and negotiations are presently under way between the minister of internal security and the striking policemen.

##### Roadblocks Removed; Shooting Continues

*AB2105162390 Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT 21 May 90*

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 21 May (AFP)—Angry Ivorian policemen, who this morning blocked the entrance to the central police station in Abidjan, this afternoon removed the roadblocks they had set up in the area, AFP journalists noted. But several other policemen are continuing to demonstrate, going through the major streets of the town at top speed in private cars or taxis "seized from their drivers" and shooting in the air while the outcome of the interview between their representatives and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is still awaited.

In the meantime, the Ivorian Government is observing a great silence over these events which are taking place only a few days after the demonstrations by the contingent of young recruits. [passage omitted]

##### Police Delegation Meets President

*AB2105152490 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 21 May 90*

[Excerpts] Abidjan, May 21 (AFP)—A delegation of 10 striking Ivory Coast policemen met President Felix Houphouet-Boigny Monday at his residence to discuss grievances over pay and working conditions, informed sources said. The police strike came less than a week after two mutinies last Monday and Wednesday by army conscripts who were also allowed to put their case to the president.

Hundreds of armed policemen took to the streets of Abidjan earlier Monday blocking off routes leading to the central police station in the city centre. About 20 gendarmes were sent to the police station, provoking strong reaction from policemen, but no clashes were reported. [passage omitted]

The disgruntled police want better working and living conditions and state-sponsored insurance. They are also calling for an end to obligatory deductions from their salary for membership in the ruling Democratic Party (PDCI). [passage omitted]

#### President To Reply to Demands 26 May

*EA2105215590 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 21 May 90*

[Excerpt] Early this afternoon, a 17-member delegation of police officers was received by the head of state, to whom they submitted a certain number of demands. The policemen are demanding the total cancellation of the health insurance that their staff association contracted for them; replacement of this insurance by a health insurance plan paid by the state; regular payment of their housing subsidies; establishment of a police board to manage their salaries and housing subsidies; and financial compensation for their promotion in the civil service salary scale.

The head of state promised to examine all these financial demands in consultation with the Commission on Structural Adjustment and Economic Recovery. He will then give them an answer on 26 May. [passage omitted]

#### Discharged Recruits Demonstrate

*AB2105171990 Paris AFP in French 1555 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 21 May (AFP)—Several hundred young conscripts of a recently discharged contingent today demonstrated peacefully in front of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's residence in Abidjan, an AFP news correspondent reported. The youths are asking the Ivorian Government to help by providing them with jobs or reenlisting them, one of them told AFP. They were stopped near the Presidential Palace by a Gendarmerie tank and troopers of the Presidential Guard, who were sent in as reinforcements. Defense Minister Jean Konan Banny's residence, which is in the same area, was protected by commandos of the Gendarmerie.

Colonel Tany, a Gendarmerie officer who is an aide to the president, received a 10-member delegation. He asked them to write down their demands and submit them tomorrow. The "discharged" conscripts left the area early this evening and agreed to meet at the Abidjan National Library tomorrow, they told AFP.

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received a delegation of policemen who came to submit their grievances. There was no information on the meeting, but it was learned from reliable sources that the president has agreed to examine the policemen demands.



## Liberia

### Rebels Said To Control Two-Thirds of Country

AB2105112290 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT  
21 May 90

[By Bernard Nicolas]

[Text] Abidjan, May 21 (AFP)—Rebels control two-thirds of Liberia and are closing in on Buchanan, the main iron ore port terminal 200 kilometers (125 miles) south of the capital Monrovia, where President Samuel Doe appears increasingly isolated, eyewitnesses arriving here said Monday.

On Sunday, the rebel forces led by former senior civil servant Charles Taylor, were said to have taken over most of the south eastern part of the country and to have reached the Atlantic at Greenville, a major timber port 600 kilometers (370 miles) down the coast from here.

Travellers questioned last Friday said government troops had apparently pulled back north of Buchanan. They said no government soldiers were in evidence beyond that point.

Some 300 kilometers (200 miles) north east of Monrovia, Gbarnga, the last main town on the road to the capital, is believed to have fallen Saturday after being partially evacuated by government forces at the end of last week.

President Doe appears to be in control only of the north-west region which borders Sierra Leone and of a fast shrinking area around the capital. However Robertsfield International Airport 55 kilometers (35 miles) south east of here remains open and traffic has been unaffected, barring a few alerts.

The rebels also claim to have captured Tchien, the provincial capital of Grand Gedeh County - President Doe's native region - despite a recent deployment of troop reinforcements there. Sources in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, said the loss of Tchien, if confirmed, would be a major blow to the Doe regime. Tchien has one of only six airport runways safe for use during the rainy season which has just started.

President Doe claims the rebels are being aided militarily by Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso and Libya. Over the past three weeks, he has vainly sought some signal of support from his African peers. He went to Nigeria and Togo but secured no public commitment of support. At the last minute, he called off a trip scheduled Monday to Sierra Leone after officials in Freetown made clear that they did not consider the Liberia rebellion to be any of their business.

The United States, which sponsored the country's founding and for 143 years has provided financial and military aid to Liberian leaders, has progressively

reduced its aid to the Doe regime. From 80 million dollars five years ago, U.S. aid was down to 10 million dollars this year.

U.S. diplomats have striven to arrange peace talks between the rebels, supporters of Mr. Doe and the legal political opposition. However, the rebels have refused to negotiate. Last Monday, Charles Taylor told Western journalists who met him in the bush that the "only possible outcome of the war is the capture of Doe, dead or alive."

Since the civil war erupted on December 24, thousands of people have died, a huge toll for this nation of less than three million people. Decomposing bodies are strewn along most routes used by the rebels, who accused government soldiers of widespread atrocities.

The rebels say the ferocity of the government soldiers, most of whom are members of the Mr. Doe's own Krahn tribe, had set off a groundswell of support for the rebellion among Liberians of other tribes.

Mr. Taylor says he has 5,000 regular soldiers and as many reserve fighters. Journalists said their weapons were mainly Soviet AK-47 rifles, Italian-made Beretta machine-guns, U.S. 106-mm cannons, backed by abundant reserves of stocks ammunition and fuel.

On the president's side, there are 2,400 men of the two battalions defending Monrovia and Robertsfield and 2,000 members of his National Democratic Party militia. The latter are better known for their strong-arm tactics against opposition political meetings than for any battle-field know-how.

President Doe at a rally on Friday issued a desperate appeal to county superintendents, chiefs and tribal elders to help mobilise all Liberians to halt the rebel advance. "Go and tell your people to take cutlasses, shotguns and bows and arrows and go into the bush to fight the rebels," he said. He called on citizens to cooperate with the Army in rooting out rebel pockets.

### Rebel Spokesman on Situation

AB2105181290 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 21 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Reports from Liberia this weekend say that Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front rebels have launched an attack on the city of Buchanan. An attack on the port, the outlet for Liberia's vital iron ore exports, has been in the cards for some weeks since the rebels started pushing south from their stronghold in Nimba County. On the line to Washington, Robin White asked rebel spokesman Tom Woewiyu what information he has about the situation in Buchanan:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] My latest information is that the Patriotic Front is in full control of the city of

Buchanan and also it has cut off government troops half way between Buchanan and the city of Monrovia.

[White] Is there fighting still going on?

[Woewiyu] I believe what is going on now is what we will call a mopping-up operation and in which our people are now making sure they are not hiding government soldiers in houses or in other corners that may cause some problems later on. But the actual fighting in the city is over.

[White] How many men were involved in the attack on Buchanan?

[Woewiyu] Well, I can say a thousand or so, but that's not my department and I have no idea. But I know it was a very large force.

[White] Do you have any idea of the number of casualties there have been in Buchanan over the weekend.

[Woewiyu] It's my understanding there was not much casualties because there are two ways you can enter the city of Buchanan from Nimba which we had under our control over the last two months, and the other way is from the Monrovia-Buchanan highway; and so what we did was cut off the Monrovia-Buchanan highway half way and just left the troops, government troops, inside of the city; and all we had to do was go in there and do a mop-up job. So it is my understanding there was not too much fighting within the city limits itself.

[White] Is there a government garrison in Buchanan?

[Woewiyu] Yes, there was a large government troop in the city, yes, but I think it is under control.

[White] Is that garrison still there, or have you taken the garrison?

[Woewiyu] Oh, we have taken it. There is no question on that. They are no longer there.

[White] But people must have been killed in that attack, surely?

[Woewiyu] Of course, government soldiers were killed. But I do not know about... [changes thought] I do not think there was anything to do with civilian casualties.

[White] If your claim is true, what is the next step?

[Woewiyu] We are going to move on to Monrovia. That is the next step. [end recording]

Liberian rebel spokesman Tom Woewiyu speaking on the line from Washington; and we have been trying to get a statement from the Liberian Government today on the security situation in Buchanan, but so far without success.

### **'Pockets of Resistance' in Buchanan**

AB2105193590 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 21 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Within the last half hour, Robin White has been speaking to Liberia's deputy information minister, Moses Washington, on the line to Monrovia, and he asked him how he reacts to the Patriotic Front's claim to have taken Buchanan:

[Begin recording] [Washington] Well, there is not any truth in the statement that they are making, the claim that they are making. What actually happened is that on Saturday [19 May], the rebels, who had gained some grounds or hold on the agricultural company called LAC [Liberian Agricultural Company], tried to stage an attack on the army garrison in Buchanan and they were heavily beaten back, suffering heavy casualties.

[White] Mr. Washington, I have just called Buchanan and I have spoken to the officers of the mining company there, the Lamco [Liberian-American-Swedish] Mining Company, and the telephone was picked up by a spokesman for Charles Taylor, who said that they were in full control of the town.

[Washington] Well, that is not the information that we have received. You said you spoke to them. That is not the information we have. I have just spoken to the army commander in the area and he assured me that the attack did take place by the rebels, and by now they would have completely driven them out. They have pockets of resistance there, but they were trying their best to have them driven out.

[White] And you are saying that your troops are still in control of what: bits of Buchanan, or all of Buchanan, or what?

[Washington] Well, our troops are in control of Buchanan, but it is a fact that we have a pocket of rebel forces near the port area. But our forces are trying to have them dislodged and completely taken out of the area.

[White] Could I just clarify where the Lamco office is in Buchanan?

[Washington] It is situated around the port area, and that is where the rebels have the little pockets of resistance.

[White] The rebels claim in fact that they are well on the road to Monrovia.

[Washington] That information by the rebels is far-fetched. I think they are just day-dreaming. They cannot come to Monrovia and they will not be able to even come near to the proximity of the Roberts International Airport.

[White] Was there not some shooting at the international airport?

[Washington] None whatever. There has not been any shooting at Roberts International Airport. I mean, we visit the airport every day on daily basis, and that information is not correct.

[White] So you are saying there was no shooting over the weekend there?

[Washington] No, none at all. There was shooting in Buchanan, but there was no shooting at Roberts International Airport.

[White] How many Liberian government troops are in fact in the Buchanan area?

[Washington] Because of security reasons, I would not give you the number; but we have quite a number there.

[White] Mr. Washington, in spite of your denial, does it not look like the fighting is getting pretty close to Monrovia?

[Washington] Well, Robin, as you know, this is a guerrilla attack type of thing that we are fighting. One minute they could even come to Monrovia and just cause something there to stir up the minds of the people. Actually, we are not facing any immediate danger as far as we are concerned, everything is moving our way, and shortly the forces that entered Buchanan and LAC will be completely wiped out. [end recording]

#### **Troops 'Massing' for Buchanan Attack**

AB2105205090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 21 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] And now back to Liberia and the Port of Buchanan, which rebels claim to have captured yesterday. Our West African correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, arrived in Liberia today via Robertsfield airport. A few minutes ago, she came on the line from Monrovia and she gave Robin White the latest details about the military situation:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] We gather (?from) a message through military sources that they have made an attempt to get back Buchanan, or the parts of Buchanan they no longer held, to chase the rebels out, and they were reported to have been massing their troops around the Firestone rubber plantation at Harbel this morning whence they set off to go to Buchanan, and I am told the assault was timed for something like two this afternoon. We do not know for sure that it has taken place or what the outcome was, but several truckloads of soldiers were seen piling up in that direction round about that time. And it is believed that fighting is still going on and there is a concerted attempt to get the rebels out and get as much as possible of Buchanan back in government hands.

[White] Now, if they have lost Buchanan, how big a setback would that be?

[Blunt] Well, in economic terms, the iron ore operation was largely at a standstill, but they did have a pile, a stockpile of ore at Buchanan they were hoping still to export and therefore to keep the income coming in. The one part of Buchanan which certainly the rebels did get into and perhaps are still in is the iron ore terminal, which is a little bit further east of the main part of the town. So that would (?further) certainly seem to have

stopped that, and the Limco [Liberian Mining Company] company people, many of whom have been evacuated by boat yesterday. I think the effect is also psychological. It is a big move forward on the rebels' advance towards the capital and it is making people here very uneasy and unsettled. Although I must say I arrived today at the airport, which is not too far from Buchanan, and there was no particular sign of security or a heavier than usual guard. [end recording]

#### **Camp Near Monrovia 'Evacuated'**

AB2205102490 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Monrovia, 21 May [date as received] (AFP)—Hundreds of people have fled the major Liberian port of Buchanan, 90 miles (144 kms) east of here, and nearby towns and villages after a rebel attack at the weekend.

Meanwhile the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) and the French charity Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) who were helping victims of the fighting have pulled out of Gbarnga, 120 miles (200 kms) north-east of here.

At least 200 people arrived Sunday [20 May] in boats from Buchanan at the free port of Monrovia, witnesses said. Some of them were quoted as saying they were escaping fighting between government forces and rebels who attacked the town and its port.

No taxis were available here Tuesday for travelling to the iron ore port and some drivers who attempted travelling to Buchanan said soldiers at roadblocks had turned them back.

The rebellion, which began on December 24 last year, is led by former civil servant Charles Taylor and is allegedly backed by Libya and Burkina Faso.

In a related development, wives and children of soldiers at Camp Schiefflin on the highway to Roberts International Airport near here were being evacuated. Witnesses told AFP they saw several women and children on government-run Monrovia Transit Authority buses leaving the camp, some 16 miles (25 kms) from Monrovia. A large number of them were seen Sunday in Paynesville, a suburb of Monrovia, where the buses dropped them to find their way to homes of relatives. Officials at the Ministry of Information neither denied nor confirmed the reports. Regular three-times weekly press briefings on the situation in the country have been repeatedly postponed.

The U.N. representative in Liberia, Michael Heyn, told reporters at the weekend that last Thursday's [17 May] decision to pull back the relief teams from Gbarnga was taken because the workers were being stopped by soldiers at roadblocks on the main highway to the town. "This has not happened before, and we can not operate on such basis. This is why we decided to pull back our operations", Mr. Heyn said. He said the relief organizations were seeking alternative areas to carry out their operations. Last week an assessment team was sent to Lofa

County, 250 miles (400 kms) north-west of here, to see whether relief operations could be set up there.

In Monrovia itself, Mr. Heyn said, UNDRO and MSF were now focusing their operations on refugees in the capital. Thousands of people are said to have fled Gbarnga and several nearby towns of people are said to have fled Gbarnga and several nearby towns and villages and taken refuge in Lofa County and Monrovia.

UNDRO coordinator Terry Lewis said there was an adequate stock of food to feed the growing number of displaced people. But he said there were many sick people in the bush who could not be reached because of fighting between rebels and government troops.

### Senegal

#### Foreign Minister on Clashes With Guinea-Bissau

AB2205061290 Dakar Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 21 May 90

[Excerpts] Clashes took place on Saturday [19 May] between a contingent of the Senegalese Armed Forces and Guinea-Bissau troops. According to the minister of

foreign affairs, who met the national press this afternoon, seven people were wounded and two are reported missing on the Senegalese side. This is the first serious incident between the two countries, the foreign minister said, and reiterated Senegal's willingness to safeguard peace, but also its determination not to surrender one inch of Senegalese territory. Here are more details from reporter Mako Sow:

[Sow] It all began about 10 days ago with the unusual reinforcement of Guinea-Bissau troops at the border region between the two countries. The Senegalese Armed Forces Headquarters immediately decided to double the patrol teams to maintain better surveillance of the border zone, and one of these patrols came face-to-face at 1000 on Saturday with a Bissau patrol on the old road to Cape (Serine) near the village of Esso-koudiak in Senegalese territory, and not at (?Soukoudiak), a village located in Guinea-Bissau. Summoned to withdraw from Senegalese territory, one of our neighbors aimed his rocket launcher and shot toward one of the Senegalese vehicles. The Senegalese soldiers dodged and fired back. [passage omitted]

Mr. Seydina Oumar Sy, the Senegalese foreign minister [title as heard], warned against such incidents because they can have very serious consequences.



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